JULY 1, 1773. THE NUMBER 1144.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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The following is the Subſtance of a Debate in the Houſe of Commons, on Weaneſday the 16th of March, on the Bill for Relief of Proteſtant Diſſenters in Matters of Subſcription.

Sir WILLIAM BAGOT ſpoke as follows:

SIR, in Times of Heatheniſm, Toleration, becauſe carried too far, became detrimental to the State. Lucretius, a Poet of conſiderable Genius, was permitted to broach the Atheiſm of Epicurus. His followers were as numerous as thoſe of any of our modern Scepticks; like them, Sir, he made Converts; they were the Wits, the *beaux eſprit*, the Macaronies, of that Time. [A Laugh through the Houſe.] Yes, the Gentlemen may laugh, but the Atheiſts of old were like the Scepticks of modern Times; they were occaſionally Conformiſts; and, by being tolerated, they gained Proſelytes to Infidelity, and tore up the Foundations of Morality by the Roots; they broached their curſed Opinions, and infected the Minds of the People.

In remoter Times, Sir, we find indeed atheiſtical Scepticks; though, from not being tolerated, they were reſtrained from doing the Miſchief they intended. Epicurus was not the firſt Sceptick; in the Times of David and Solomon, the Sect prevailed. The former King, who was a Poet alſo, tells us, that "the Fool ſaid in his Heart (what the Wits of our Time ſcruple not openly to aſſert) that there is no God." In David's Days, Sir, though Perſecution prevailed not, yet the Scepticks were not allowed to debauch the Minds of their Fellow Creatures, by obliging the World with their nefarious Opinions. Yet a Toleration of this Kind is now ſolicited; but whether we are to ſhow ourſelves ſo unmindful of our Duty as to grant the Requeſt, this Day's Debate will diſcover. I, Sir, bore my Teſtimony againſt the Bill; I do it conſcientiouſly; I do it with ſerious Reverence. My Sincerity has, during the Courſe of the Debates on this Subject, been called in Queſtion; and I could, perhaps, with much greater Propriety, retort, by queſtioning the Sincerity of the Promoters of this Bill. I have a Right, Sir, ſo to do; and I will ſay, that the Sincerity of the Advocates for this Bill ſtands in need of ſtrong poſitive Proofs. The Preſumption is againſt them.

Mr. PAGE. I think, Sir, after the learned Manner in which my Honourable Friend has argued the Matter, little remains to be ſaid. I entirely coincide with him in Opinion; and the Diviſion amongſt the Diſſenters themſelves ſhows that, in Numbers, the Advocates for the Bill are as inconſiderable as they are far from being unanimous. The Chatham Petition may convince us of the Want of Unanimity which prevails, and I am glad to find that we are indebted to the Lines of Chatham for a Support of Orthodox Chriſtianity.

Mr. E. BURKE. I cannot rejoice with the Honourable Gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, at the "Support the Lines of Chatham have afforded to Oxthodox Chriſtianity." Whether the Walls have defended the Lines, or the Lines have afforded Defence to the Walls, is altogether foreign to the Debate in Queſtion; but this, Sir, I ſhall take upon me peremptorily to aſſert, that if the Objections to the Bill are founded upon thoſe two contemptible Petitions (that from Chatham, and another) which now lies on the Table, if they are to furniſh the Oppoſers with Weapons wherewith to attack the Meaſure, I fear the Combatants muſt take the Field accoutred by no Means in a martial Manner.

I propoſe, Sir, taking Notice of what fell from the Honourable Gentleman's Lips (Sir William Bagot's) conſidered in a twofold View. He advanced the following Poſitions, "that the Diſſenters now enjoyed Liberty by Connivance," and "that Toleration was an Attack upon Chriſtianity." The Honourable Gentleman, to be ſure, has treated his Subject in a maſterly Manner, and hath diſplayed a Profuſion of Learning; but whether he hath not been too laviſh of his Erudition, conſidering the Abſurdity of the Poſitions, will appear by more fully conſidering the Subject. The Diſſenters enjoy Liberty by Connivance! My God, Sir, what Sort of Liberty is this? A Writer (Mr. Hume) whoſe Name hath lately been made free with in this Houſe, he, Sir, compares Tyranny to a Thunder Storm or Volcano, each Moment gathering, and certain at ſome Period to burſt forth and ſcatter Deſtruction on all within its Reach. What, Sir, is Liberty by Connivance but a temporary Relaxation of Slavery? Is this a Sort of Liberty calculated for the Meridian of England? Monteſquieu places Liberty in an Exemption from Fear. Are Perſons who enjoy it by Connivance only, are they exempt from Fears and diveſted from Apprehenſions? The very Bill before us demonſtrates the contrary. Granting that the Diſſenters do now enjoy a Sort of Liberty by Connivance, a Liberty which hath this for its Dependence is precarious, may exiſt to-day, and be annihilated to-merrow. It therefore creates Alarms in the Minds of Men, and makes them apply, as in the Caſe before us, for Confirmation and Eſtabliſhment of that, the pernicious Tenure of which renders the Continuance of the Poſſeſſion uncertain.

To talk then, Sir, of a Connivance, is to talk only of a temporary Suſpenſion of Tyranny. You are deſirous to keep the Rod hanging over the Diſſenters Heads, at the very Inſtant that you aſſure them they ſhall never ſmart under its Stripes. Why then at once not ſet their Hearts at Reſt, by removing the impending Danger? Why not releaſe them from the Dread of theſe penal Statutes, the Cruelty of which ſo ſhocks your generous Natures that you think it incumbent on you to declare they never ſhould be put into Execution? The Queſtion, Sir, anſwers itſelf; and to cavil at its Propriety is to carp at Truth, and elude Conviction.

Much has been urged reſpecting the Want of Unanimity among the Diſſenters; but I, Sir, ſhould apprehend that the Reaſonableneſs of a Requeſt, and not the Numbers who prefer it, is the Thing which ought to determine this Houſe in its Proceedings and Reſolves. For, my God! Sir, how can the Opinions of thoſe who petition militate with any Sort of Propriety againſt the Bill? Two Bodies of Men approach the Houſe, and proſtrate themſelves at your Bar. We cannot, in Conſcience, ſay the one, agree to the Teſts impoſed; we aſk not Honours; we have no aſpiring Wiſhes, no Views upon the Purple; the Mitre has no Charms for us, nor aim we at the chief Cathedral Seats. Content to paſs our Days in an humble State, we pray for the Sake of him, who is the Lord of Conſcience, that our Conſciences may be relieved from what at preſent is a Burthen; nor that, aſſuming the Garb of Hypocrites, we may be longer forced to bear this Burthen, or be treated as Vagrants for acting agreeable to the Dictates of Sincerity and internal Rectitude. We, on the contrary, ſay the Men who petition againſt the Diſſenters, we enjoy every Species of Indulgence we can wiſh for; and as we are content, we pray that others, who are not content, may meet with no Relief! What, Sir, ſhall we ſay to theſe Reptiles? What but, *Arranges vous, Canaille!*

Great Pains, Sir, have been taken to make us believe that the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhed Church are alarmed; but what Signs of ſuch Alarm have appeared? Hath either of the Univerſities oppoſed this Bill? Have the Church Dignitaries petitioned againſt it? No, Sir: As Men, they hold the Rights of Humanity too dear; and as Chriſtians, they breathe a Spirit too tolerant not to wiſh a total Abolition of the Reliefs of Eccleſiaſtick Tyranny. Are we then to be diſſuaded from granting Relief becauſe a Petition comes dated from the Lines of Chatham? I ſhould bluſh to ſee ſuch a Production quoted as Authority by which Britiſh Senators were guided in their Deciſions.

As to what the Honourable Gentleman (Sir William Bagot) let fall concerning "Toleration being an Attack upon Chriſtianity, it is an Aſſertion ſo contrary to Truth and Hiſtory that it ſcarcely ſtands in Need of Refutation. By Toleration, Chriſtianity flouriſhed; whilſt Eaſtern and Weſtern Churches were tolerant, they were illuſtrious, they were venerated, they were held in ſacred Eſtimation. When the Romiſh Church caſt aſide its Toleration, and betook itſelf to Threatenings, Slaughter, and Perſecution, Commotions enſued, Eccleſiaſtick Anarchy prevailed, and the Kingdom of Darkneſs was erected on the Ruins of Chriſtian Charity and mutual Forbearance. Inſtead of combating the common Foe, Chriſtians fought and combated each other; inſtead of taking Arms againſt the grand Deceiver, they ſtrove, by every deceptious Art, to harraſs and torment thoſe whom they ought to have loved as Brethren. In ſhort, Sir, the Want of Toleration has leſſened the Number of Believers. I would have them all united; that they might be the better enabled to make it a common Cauſe, and put Infidels to a total Rout. Theſe, Sir, are the Men, theſe Scepticks are the Perſons againſt whom your penal Laws ſhould be directed; they are Monſters actually deſtructive, yet you let them eſcape; you clip not their broad Pinions, whilſt you tear piecemeal the ſilken Wings of ſome feeble harmleſs Inſect who falls into your Clutches. Away, Sir, with ſuch Abſurdity! The Scepticks, who labour to degrade us below the Brutes; the Scepticks, who would fain perſuade us that we are inferior to thoſe Animals which wallow in a Stye; the Scepticks, who ſap the Foundation of all Morality and ſocial Virtue, who daringly attempt to plunder us of the deareſt Privilege annexed to Manhood, that of being a religious Animal; the Scepticks, who by ridiculing Revelation ſet at nought the various Diſpenſations of the Godhead to his Creature Man: Theſe, Sir, are the Pythons againſt whom Chriſtians ſhould be armed; but amongſt themſelves Toleration cannot be carried to too great a Length, nor is there any Danger that Chriſtianity ſhould ſuffer by ſuch a Toleration. Aſk you what is left to defend it? I anſwer, the ſtrongeſt Defence imaginable; the Learning, the Wit, and the Genius of its Advocates. To whom has Chriſtianity been moſt indebted for the completeſt Victory it ever gained over the whole Body of Deiſtical Writers? To a Man who never did, nor I am ſure never would have ſubſcribed the Articles. The learned Writer I allude to is Dr. Leland, who, in his "View of the Deiſtical Writers," has rendered Chriſtianity an eſſential Service, if ſo divine a Syſtem could receive Aſſiſtance from mortal Hands.

As to the Toleration afforded by Heatheniſm, I am yet to learn that it went ſo far as the Honourable Gentleman ſeems to think, for thoſe who were admitted within the Pale of the Heathen Church were at leaſt required to aſſiſt in the Performance of the religious Rites; thoſe to Bacchus, and ſome others. Such a Conformity was neceſſary; and perhaps, in every Eſtabliſhment, it is the only Conformity the Magiſtrate has a Right to exact: For I take the Reverſe of our Mode of Proceeding to be the juſt one; the Conſtraint ſhould be put not ſo much upon the doctrinal as the ritual Part of Religion, a Conformity in the latter being the chief Thing requiſite for the Support of a religious Eſtabliſhment connected with the State. But, Sir, the Toleration the learned Gentleman ſpeaks of as exerciſed towards the Epicureans proves nothing to the Purpoſe; for being Atheiſts, and believing nothing, they would have ſubſcribed to any or every Thing. Perſecution, therefore, would not have reached them; nor would any Articles, any human Teſts, how well ſoever contrived, have kept them, as they ought to have been kept, diſtinct from the believing Part of their Species. I truſt, Sir, I am penetrated with as deep a Senſe of the Benefits derived to us from the Birth of a Saviour as any Man within theſe Walls. I truſt I would go as far as any Man in maintaining the eſſential Articles of Chriſtianity. I alſo fancy, Sir, the Church of England has not a firmer Friend than myſelf. I wiſh her illuſtrious. I wiſh her Head may reach that Heaven to which ſhe would conduct us. But I would alſo wiſh her Family as numerous as poſſible; I would wiſh a brotherly Affection to prevail amongſt her Offspring. I would have Chriſtians united; I would have them join in every Attempt to cruſh the Powers of Darkneſs, and trample under Foot the Foe to God and Man. Like a Mother tender of her Children, I would have the Church, with wide-extended Arms, claſp to her Boſom her believing Sons; not by unnatural Auſterity repudiate her Offspring, and tempt them to ſeek for Eaſe, for Pleaſure, and for Comfort, in the Harlot Lap of Infidelity.

Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE then ſaid, he was as much for Toleration as any Man, but that the Bill infringed upon the Act of Union. He was anſwered by Mr. DYSON, who ſhowed the Futility of this Opinion. Sir WILLIAM BAGOT again roſe, and ſaid, "he would make a Propoſal to the Advocates for the Bill, which was, that previous to going into a Committee they ſhould point out ſuch Books of Scripture as they deemed canonical." On this Sir WILLIAM MEREDITH ſpoke as follows:

"The Honourable Gentleman's Propoſal tempts me to relate to him a Story. Archbiſhop Tenniſon conceived a Deſign of beginning a Reformation in the Liturgy. Previous to his putting it into Execution, it was propoſed to him to reject either the Book of Bel and the Dragon or the Book of Daniel out of the Number of the canonical Books, it being impoſſible for the Stories contained in both to be true. So far, Sir, in Anſwer to the Gentleman's Propoſal. By Way of Retort to ſeveral invidious Reflections which during the Courſe of this Day's Debate have been caſt upon the Petition I had the Honour to bring in, I ſhall only ſay, that I am content to ſuffer, in common with thoſe concerned, every Species of Diſgrace ariſing from the Meaſure. Sir, the Sincerity of ſome of the Gentlemen who ſigned that Petition has been reflected upon; I ſhall ſay but one Word in Anſwer to the Reflection. One Gentleman who ſigned the Petition (Doctor Chambers) has refuſed as conſiderable a Promotion as any private Man need wiſh for, becauſe, conſiſtent with his Principles, he could not ſubſcribe the Articles.

Mr. DUNTZ and Mr. GRAY next ſpoke in Favour of the Bill; and in the Courſe of the Debate, an Aſſertion having fallen from one of the Members, that there was now no Occaſion to repeal or ſet aſide ſuch of the penal Laws as affected the Diſſenters, becauſe they were not put in Execution, a MEMBER aroſe and made the following Remark:

Sir, as I underſtand the Caſe, there are but two Periods wherein a Law can be repealed: The one is when its Grievance is generally complained of, and felt; the other is, when it lies dormant, and is not fit to be put into Execution. The Temper of the Times, Sir, muſt always be conſidered. Would it not have been Folly to have talked of repealing the Statute *de Hæretico comburendo* in the Days of Queen Mary? Would it not have been Folly to have talked of repealing the Statute by Virtue of which old Women, ſuppoſed to be Witches, ſuffered Death? We know that there was a Time when it was univerſally believed that a poor old Woman could bewitch People, and fly acroſs the Air on a Broomſtick. We alſo know, that ſo conſcientious, ſo worthy a Man as Lord Hale, condemned a Woman to Death who was arraigned for Witchcraft. When a Doctrine is believed, however erroneous, then is not the Time to talk of repealing ſuch Laws as relate to it. With Reſpect to the Diſſenters, to ſay they enjoy a Liberty by Connivance is to ſay they ſcarcely enjoy any Liberty at all. The Huguenots in France are connived at; their Miniſters preach publickly to them, but they do it at their Peril; for the State may hang them for ſo doing, and the Policy of the Court is their only Indemnification.

Mr. ONSLOW. Sir, I only riſe to rectify a Miſtake which ſeveral of the Members may labour under, relative to the Perſons who ſigned the Petition from Chatham. They are not, what they call themſelves, either Miniſters or Diſſenters; they are harmleſs Methodiſts, at the Head of whom is one Captain Joſs, who preaches in the Tabernacle, Tottenham Court. But, Sir, as his Name was ſo well known, fearing a Diſcovery, he would not ſign the Petition. Neither, Sir, are theſe Perſons Miniſters regularly ordained, either in the Preſbyterian or Epiſcopal Way; they feel a Call within, Sir, to preach the Goſpel, and hence give themſelves the Appellation of Miniſters.

A Member having aſſerted that the "Diſſenters themſelves required the Youth in their Academies to ſubſcribe a certain Teſt," Sir HARRY HOUGHTON aſſured the Houſe that the Aſſertion was falſe, for that ſuch a Meaſure was adopted at only one Diſſenting Academy, the Maſter of which had ſigned the Petition againſt the Bill.

Thus ended this remarkable Debate; when upon a Diviſion, there were ſixty for the Bill, and ſixteen againſt it.

VIENNA, *April* 16.

A REPORT is current here, that ſome Treaties have juſt been concluded between the Emperour of Germany and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and are now publickly talked of. The reſpective Claims of the two Sovereigns, on the Kingdom of Poland, are, by one of theſe Treaties, clearly inveſtigated. The Empreſs is to keep entire Poſſeſſion of Little or Red Ruſſia, together with great Part of the Grand Dutchy of Lithuania, and the whole Palatinate of Kiow on the Poliſh Ukraine. The Emperour is to be poſſeſſed of Warſovia, Polachia, and Poleſia, while Podolia is to be ſeparated between them. The Pruſſian King, we hear, has acceded to this Diviſion, as their Imperial Majeſties have relinquiſhed any Claims on Poliſh Pruſſia, Samogitia, or the Dutchy of Courland.

DRESDEN, *April* 18. The military Preparations are going forward here with the utmoſt Deſpatch, in Conſequence of the new Treaties between his Electoral Highneſs and the Pruſſian King. It is reported, that 40,000 Men is the ſtipulated Number which the Elector of Saxony is to furniſh; in Conſequence of which his Pruſſian Majeſty is to ſupport him in his Claims upon the Dutchies of Courland and Samogitia, which will be litigated in the Grand Diet of Poland, which it is conjectured will be held about the Middle of next Month at Cracow.

MADRID, *April* 1. The formidable Preparations which are making in the Seaports here, and the great Numbers of Soldiers raiſed, and moſtly embarked, for the Weſt and Eaſt Indies, certainly indicate that a War is not far off; but with what Power, the moſt obſtruſe Speculations of our Politicians cannot develope, with any juſt Degree of Certainty.

ROME, *April* 3. As the grand Affair of the Jeſuits is determined, that Society is ſuppreſſed in all the Eccleſiaſtical State, in France, Spain, Portugal, the Two Sicilies, and in the Dominions of the Infant Duke of Parma. Their General Ricci is diſmiſſed, and will be made a Biſhop. His Holineſs has granted a Penſion to every profeſſed Jeſuit, out of the Effects of the Society. The Students and Novices will be diſmiſſed. The Bull of Suppreſſion will be publiſhed this Week, and the Pope will immediately grant a Copy of it to any other Sovereign who will chooſe to make Uſe of the ſame. At the ſame Time will be publiſhed the Accommodation of the Differences between the Courts of Bourbon and the Holy See, to which laſt Avignon and Benevento will be reſtored; and the Troops which occupy the latter of thoſe two Places have received Orders to be in Readineſs to leave it.

LONDON, *April* 29.

LETTERS from Hamburg, dated April 13th, ſay: "The laſt Advices from Peterſburg mention, that that Court, not liking to be kept any longer in Suſpenſe by the Porte's feigned Diſpoſition for Peace, has given the moſt preſſing Orders that their Troops may open the Campaign early. Count Romanzow's Army has been reinforced with ſeveral Detachments, and provided with every Thing neceſſary. The Admiralty have given Orders to Captain Kinſbergin, and 20 other Officers; to ſet out immediately for Azvow Tagenrock, to be employed in the Fleet which is to cruiſe in the Black Sea under Vice Admiral Sinawin."

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, *April* 26.

"On Saturday the Achilles, of 64 Guns, went out of Dock; and the Terrible, of the ſame Force, went into Dock. The Artificers worked in the Dockyard until two o'Clock yeſterday Morning, in Order to get her out the next Tide. Came into the Harbour, to be docked and fitted, the following Men of War: Centaur, of 74 Guns, Captain Bentinck; Aſia, of 64, Captain King; Pallas, of 36, Captain Alms.

"Sir Charles Saunders, we hear, is to have the Command of the Fleet now fitting out, and the Sandwich is appointed to be the Admiral's Ship. The Honourable Captain Hervey is appointed Commodore under him, and is expected down this Evening, when his broad Pendant will be hoiſted on Board the Royal Oak at Spithead, commanded by Captain Balfour.

"The Thames Frigat, Captain Locker, arrived yeſterday from Plymouth; ſhe was ordered to take on Board ſix Months Proviſions, and twelve Months Stores. It is ſaid ſhe is to carry an Expreſs abroad.

"The Dealcaſtle Man of War, Captain Cummins, is come up to Spithead from the Downs; ſhe is ordered to North America.

"Sailed the Lowſtoff Frigat, Captain Carket, for the River, and the Otter Sloop of War Expreſs abroad, but we do not hear to what Part of the World.

"Notwithſtanding yeſterday was Sunday, they were very buſy at the Gun Wharf, and Victualling Office, in Order to get the Proviſions and Stores on Board the Fleet with the greateſt Deſpatch."

Extract of a Letter from on Board the Boyne, *in* Hamoaze, *April* 26.

"This Morning we have received Orders to fill our Complement of Men from 300 to 520; as likwiſe the Albion, Torbay, Somerſet, Kent, and Dublin, their Complement. The Yard and Gun Wharf are opened for the different Officers to get out their Stores. Our Sails are all bent; and, if the Wind is fair, we will ſail to-morrow into Plymouth Sound, and wait for farther Orders."

Extract of a Letter from Goſport, *April* 29.

"The Fleet fitting out at this Port will be ready in four Days to put to Sea. The Ships from Plymouth and Chatham are to rendezvous here, and will ſail for Gibraltar in ten Days, under the Command of Sir Charles Saunders and Captain Hervey."

Notice was given from the War Office, on Saturday, for all War Officers, abſent from Regiments on Duty in America and the Weſt Indies, to join them with all poſſible Deſpatch.

It may be depended on, that Orders are iſſued from the War Office for the Regiments of Foot in Scotland to be completed to the full Number.

Advice is juſt received from Cadiz that 7 Sail of Spaniſh Men of War of the Line failed from that Port in the Night of the 17th ult. and that an Engliſh Frigat that was cruiſing off that Place was ſunk by the Spaniards and all on Board periſhed.

The Court of Verſailles, when they informed our Miniſtry of their Intention of equipping Fleets for the Mediterranean and the Baltick, acquainted them, at the ſame Time, of their Deſign of ſending 16,000 Men by Sea from Dunkirk to Sweden, to aſſiſt their Ally the King of Sweden. Accordingly that Number, conſiſting of Germans in French Pay, are arrived in the Environs of Dunkirk, but without Tranſports, to convey them to the Baltick.

The Court of Great Britain has and ſtill does intereſt itſelf warmly in Favour of Dantzick, and has made ſuch ſtrong Repreſentations on this Subject to the Court of Peterſburg that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has diſpatched a Perſon of Rank to the Town, who, after conferring with the Magiſtrates, is to proceed to the Court of Berlin, and inſiſt on that Town's being reſtored to its Territories and Privileges. From this Circumſtance, it ſhould ſeem probable that the Triple Alliance is on the Verge of its Diſſolution. M. Obreſcow has broke up the Conferences at Buchareſt, tired out with the Delays of the Turkiſh Plenipotentiary, who was very deſirous of prolonging the Armiſtice, which the Ruſſian refuſed, but at the ſame Time agreed that the Negotiation ſhould be carried on by Letters, for which Purpoſe the Turkiſh Miniſter has fixed himſelf for the preſent in a Village juſt on the other Side of the Danube, and M. Obreſcow ſtays in Moldavia. In the mean Time, it is ſuppoſed that

the Operations of the Campaign are already begun. These two Facts, combined together, will throw Light on the Design of our Court in arming a Fleet.

There are Letters from Antigua, by the Carrick, Captain Fenton, who is arrived at Liverpool, which give an Account that some Spanish Vessels have lately hovered about there, and have been taking Draughts of that and all the adjacent Islands; from which the Inhabitants conjecture that a War will break out very soon in that Part of the World, and therefore are taking proper Steps to defend themselves in Case that Island should be attacked.

Letters from Gibraltar say, that Advice is received there from Malaga that a Spanish Fleet, consisting of twelve Men of War and six Frigates, with Bomb Vessels and Transports, lies at Cape Malaga, ready to put to Sea, but wait for some Troops embarking and the Admiral to go on Board.

Many different, but erroneous Accounts, of what passed in the House of Commons, on Monday last, relative to the French Fleet at Toulon, having appeared, a Gentleman present has sent the following true and correct State of that Matter. Mr. Dowdeswell having said that Great Britain was at the Eve of a War, Lord North answered, "I hope our Situation is not such as the Honourable Gentleman describes; I trust that we are not at the Eve of a War, for Advice has been received that the Armament at Toulon, which caused the late Alarm, is countermanded." If these were not the very Words Lord North made Use of (which he believes they were) he is sure they contain the precise Meaning of what he said; but that he neither said France has made an Apology, nor did he use any Expression which can possibly bear that Interpretation.

Yesterday se'nnight a young Gentleman, who intended to have appeared at Almack's Masquerade in the Character of a Turk, was closely followed by some very impertinent Officers, who were so very audacious as to stop him just as he was stepping out of his Coach, and conduct him, in his Masquerade Dress, to a Spunging House, where he was obliged to continue a most ridiculous Figure, till he had Leisure to reflect on the Extravagance which brought him thither.

The Grand Jury for Middlesex have found a Bill of Indictment against E——e T——r, Esquire, for wilful and corrupt Perjury.

A Girl about fifteen shipped herself last Week at Liverpool, in Boy's Cloaths, on Board a Ship bound from thence to the Coast of Guinea, but her Sex was accidentally discovered just before they set Sail. She had passed for a Boy upwards of a Year, had been in hard Service as such, and at length chose a Sailor's Life. Necessity was the Cause, she said, of her disguising her Sex and seeking Employment.

Some Letters from Rome mention that Cardinal York is very ill, at his Palace of Frascati.

Lord Townshend accidentally met the Earl of Bellamont yesterday at the Levee, and they both behaved with the greatest Complaisance to each other.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, *April* 2.

"The Santa Maria, one of the Ships of War belonging to this Republick, has lately arrived here from the Archipelago, and brings Advice that the Russian Forces there daily increase, and that they have taken entire Possession of several of the Egean Isles, especially Chios, Tenedos, and Cnidos. The same Advice adds, that Hostilities had really commenced between the Russians and the Turks, and an Engagement lately happened off the Isle of Cyprus between them, in which the former were victorious; and, when the Santa Maria sailed from Chios, the Russians were preparing for a fresh Descent on the Morea."

The following may be depended upon as the present State of our Negotiations with the Court of France. Upon Intelligence being received of a great Remittance of Money to Toulon, our Ambassadour at the Court of Versailles was directed to inquire whether there was any Armament intended to be fitted out at that Port, as in that Case the Court of Great Britain would think it necessary to send an adequate Squadron to watch the Motions of the French Fleet in the Mediterranean. Before an Answer could be received from Versailles, the French Ambassadour here was directed to acquaint our Ministry, that upon the Requisition of the King of Sweden, between whom and France there subsists a defensive Alliance, it was resolved to fit out a Fleet to distress the Russians in the Mediterranean, whilst a small Squadron should do the like in the Baltick; that, under the Apprehension of a Russian Invasion of his Dominions, he found it also necessary to demand the Number of Troops stipulated by the Treaty; and that, at present, he stood in Need of a considerable Quantity of military Stores. The Court of Versailles declared, that in so far as concerned the military Stores they had already complied with the Demands of Sweden, and that a considerable Quantity was already shipped off from Dunkirk for the Baltick. At the same Time, they gave the most solemn Assurances that they only were concerned in the Swedish League, and that they studied nothing more than to preserve the greatest Harmony with Great Britain. Upon receiving this Declaration, our Ambassadour at the Court of Versailles was ordered to acquaint the French Ministry that we would not stand silent Spectators of Hostilities committed at Sea against our Ally the Empress of Russia. When these Orders were despatched to France, others were issued for equipping a Fleet; but immediately the French Ambassadour received Instructions from his Court, to acquaint us, that the Russians having declared they have no Intention to break with Sweden, the Squadron arming at Toulon, and indeed all Preparations at their other Ports, were laid aside.

We are informed, from another Quarter, that the Cause of breaking up the Congress at Bucharest proceeded entirely from the exorbitant Demand of the Court of Russia. The Terms were: The absolute Freedom of navigating the Black Sea, and all the Turkish Part of the Mediterranean, with a free Access into all the Ports for the Russian Ships, even as far as Syria and Egypt; that the Porte shall obtain from the Barbary States under their Protection the Privilege with themselves for the Russian Trade and Shipping; that the Crimea shall remain independent; that the Provinces to the East of the Danube, with Belgrade, shall be ceded to the Emperour; and in Case of a Refusal upon that Head, the Emperour will join his Arms to those of Russia, to force the Porte to so equitable a Peace.

Lord Stormont, a few Days ago, told the Duke D'Aiguillon, the French Minister, that the Duty he owed his Master required him to depart that Kingdom in a short Time, since the Court of France, by their Proceedings, which they refused to explain, seemed to consider the Ambassadour of Great Britain as a Person who had no Right to ask, or expect Answers to, any Questions. This alarmed the Duke greatly, who immediately repaired to Versailles and informed Lewis of what had happened. He despatched a Messenger for Lord Stormont the next Day, and gave him a very satisfactory Account of the Intentions of France by their Preparations; at the same Time assuring him, that every Proceeding would be with the greatest Deference to the Court of Great Britain.

We are assured that the Armament at Toulon is not suspended. On the contrary, a great Number of Workmen is ordered to that Place, to assist in fitting out the Fleet, which consists of the following Ships: The Languedoc, 80 Guns, commanded by Count d'Estaing; Le Tonnant, 80 Guns, by M. de Rochmore, Commodore; Le Zele, by M. de Broves; Le Bourgogne, by M. de Sades; Le Cesar, by M. de Tavieres; and Le Protecteur, by the Chevalier de Monteil, all of 74 Guns; Le Hardi, by M. de Calliard; Le Vaillant, by the Chevalier Forbin d'Oppede; Le Fantasque, by the Chevalier de Fabry; Le Lion, by M. de Tronjoli; and Le Triton, by M. de Reali, all of 64 Guns; Le Sagittaire, of 50 Guns, by M. de Barrah. The Frigates are the Atalante and the Sultane.

Lord Sandwich has given such general Satisfaction, by his Conduct for this Month past, that a great Personage, we are told, made him the following Compliment a Day or two ago: "Sandwich, it is not in the Power of so poor a Man as the King of England to reward thee according to thy Deserts."

Friday Morning the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Oliver, and several other Gentlemen, went from the Mansion House to Mile End, to be present at the Meeting of the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, called together by the Sheriffs to consider of the violated Rights of Election. Mr. Wilkes soon after went, accompanied by a great Number of Gentlemen from Westminster, &c.

May 1. As neither Great Britain nor France seems to have any Desire of entering into a War with one another, we should think it better Policy in both not to send Assistance to either of the Parties at War, but to act by their Power at Sea merely as Mediators. That active Mediation at Sea would be able to set Bounds to the Powers at War, and such a Proceeding would not only be more for the Interest but the Honour also of Great Britain and France. If they can place a proper Confidence in each other, they may command a Peace, and prescribe the Terms of it.

All our Ships of War that are now fitting out, at the different Ports, have received Orders to take on Board their full Complement of Marines.

It was last Night currently reported, that Orders are sent down to Plymouth for stopping the fitting out some of the Ships there.

They advice from Port Royal, in Jamaica, that a Spanish Schooner, with four Chests of Silver, from Campeachy, was arrived there to trade with the English.

By Advices from Genoa, we learn that that Republick is now fitting out several Ships of War.

Advices received yesterday from Toulon say that some Ships of the Squadron are disarmed, but the major Part of them remain ready to put to Sea at the shortest Notice.

They write from Stockholm, that the Report of a French Fleet coming up the Baltick is very prevalent there.

They write from Dublin, that since the Affairs of Dantzick are on so bad Footing the Linen Manufactory has sustained a Loss of upwards of 70,000 l. in one Article of Trade.

It is reported that a Challenge has been given, and accepted, between two patriotick Gentlemen yesterday, at the Assembly Room at Mile End.

They write from Turin, that a Marriage had been declared at that Court between the Princess Maria Theresa, Daughter of his Sardinian Majesty, and the Count D'Artois, second Brother to the Dauphin of France.

Letters from Hamburg say that they are informed there, from good Authority, that a Congress is soon to be held at Dantzick, to which Deputies will be sent from the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and London, who are to decide the Disputes between the King of Prussia and the Magistrates of that City.

Extract of a Letter from Birmingham, *April* 28.

"A Discovery has just been made of a numerous Gang of Coiners, several of whom are People of Property, and have hitherto lived in this Town in Credit and good Repute."

There was yesterday a very respectable Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex, at the Assembly Room at Mile End, in Consequence of an Advertisement from the Sheriffs. Mr. Wilkes took the Chair, and, after many Debates, the Resolution stood as follows: "That it is the Opinion of the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, that a Return to the ancient Mode of Representation, in short Parliaments, and a Bill for the Exclusion of Placemen and Pensioners from the House of Commons, is the most likely Method of obtaining a Redress of the various Grievances under which the Subjects of this Kingdom labour."

May 4. Some Letters from Berlin mention that the King of Prussia has given a General's Staff to Prince George of Mecklenburg, youngest Brother to the Queen of Great Britain.

Extract of a Letter from Constantinople. *March* 27.

"His Sublime Highness, and the whole Divan, are now certain that the Emperour of Germany means to assist the Empress of Russia in the renewed War against the Turks, and have given Notice to the Austrian Ambassadour at the Porte to depart the Ottoman Dominions in thirty Days, on Pain of perpetual Imprisonment; which is conferring a great Favour on that Ambassadour, as it is the almost immutable Custom of the Turks to confine the Ministers of any Power they mean or expect to War with."

Letters from Venice say, that six Sail of the Russian Squadron have put in there with some rich Turkish Prizes.

Some Despatches were yesterday received at St. James's, from his Excellency Lord Viscount Stormont, at the Court of Versailles.

The French Ambassadour is said to have given our Ministry the most satisfactory Answers to some Questions, lately proposed, relative to the warlike Preparations of the Court of France.

It is said that a great Personage is highly pleased with the Alacrity of the Sea Officers, &c. in the present Preparations.

Captain Duke, of the Providence, arrived in the Downs from Lisbon, in 20 Days, gives an Account that the Cornwall Packet, Webb, being on her Passage from Tenerif for Cork, having two Spanish Sailors on Board, they murdered the Mate, and threw him overboard. The Captain being below, and hearing a Noise, was going on Deck, but seeing the Villains ready to murder him, retired into the Cabin, and a little Boy with him, and with a Musket shot one of them, and confined the other; and at last got to Lisbon, after being many Days at Sea in this Distress.

On Friday a Draught of 500 Men was made from Greenwich Hospital, who are to be sent on Board the Guardships, in the Room of the Men draughted for immediate Service.

The Members of the Upper Assembly were summoned to attend this Day on the Bill to regulate the Exportation and Importation of Corn.

The House of Commons have ordered an Account of all foreign Linens, printed, painted, or stained, in Great Britain, which have been exported, distinguishing what have been sent to his Majesty's Colonies, and what to other Places, for ten Years preceding January 1772.

It is reported that the States General have resolved on an Augmentation of 12,000 Soldiers.

By the Master of a Vessel, just arrived from Cadiz, we learn that the Spaniards, when he left that Place, were proceeding with the utmost Diligence in their maritime Preparations, and that it was publickly said there that the Spaniards, by the first of next Month, would have a powerful Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Great Britain, says a Correspondent, never was in a more formidable Situation than at present. A Fleet of 20 Ships of the Line will be ready to sail in a Week; and if the Petulance of France, or the Haughtiness of Spain, required it, 20 more could be fit for Service by the Beginning of June.

Yesterday Morning a Fire broke out at the House of Mr. Langford, Tallowchandler in Lemon Street, Goodman's Fields, which consumed the same, with the Furniture and Stock in Trade. From several Circumstances, it appears to have been done wilfully, by some Villains, who, it is supposed, robbed the House first and set Fire to it afterwards.

Yesterday a Machine to preserve Lives in Case of Fire, on a new Construction, was exhibited, in the Presence of a great Number of People, at Mr. Browning's, in the Old Bailey, when it safely conveyed 26 People, one at a Time, from the third Story, in less than five Minutes, into the Street.

We hear from Carlisle, that on Tuesday se'nnight they had a very heavy Rain for twelve Hours, which swelled the Rivers upon the Borders eighteen Inches higher than in the Memory of Man. Along the River Esk, a prodigious Quantity of new sown Land, to a considerable Value, was swept away; and at Longtown, Part of the Abutment of the Bridge was carried away.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, *April* 27.

"The Albion, Captain Barrington, is come down out of Hamoaze into the Sound, and will sail, if the Wind will permit, to-morrow, for Spithead, where the Guardships from this Port are to rendezvous. An Order was this Day received for fitting the Bienfaisant for Service, and it is reported there are five others ordered to be commissioned at this Port, viz. Shrewsbury, Prince of Wales, Defiance, Hercules, and Belleisle."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, *May* 3.

"Arrived at Spithead, from Plymouth, the following Men of War, viz. Albion, Torbay, Dublin, Kent, and Boyne, of 74 Guns each, and the Somerset of 64 Guns, which makes 16 Sail of the Line, and 6 Frigates. And last Night Colonel Boyd, Lieutenant Governour of Gibraltar, came down here; he is going out to his Government in the Thames Frigat, Captain Locker, which is expected to sail to-morrow."

Some say, that the present Fleet is designed only as a Fleet of Observation. It is certain, however, that it has had a severe Effect upon our Funds, though we believe it has not been prejudicial to any Sort of Merchandise.

Colonel Barrè, we hear, intends bringing in a Bill for augmenting the Pay of the Army in general, which at present is so very inadequate, considering the high Price of Provisions.

GLASGOW, *May* 6. On Wednesday se'nnight, as a Gentleman in Town was going home, he was knocked down, robbed of his Gold Watch, and beat and cut in a very cruel Manner, by some daring Villains; who it is hoped will be discovered, and brought to condign Punishment.

The Monkland Canal is now navigable about five Miles, and Boats to a considerable Burthen, loaded with Coals, Manure, &c. passing upon it daily.

Yesterday was held here a General Meeting of the Merchant Banking Company, when the Affairs of that Concern gave entire Satisfaction to the whole Proprietors. The Company unanimously returned Thanks to the Directors for their prudent and steady Conduct, and adjourned their general Meeting to the first Wednesday of November next.

We hear from Ayr, that on the 3d Instant the Proprietors of the Banking Society of Messr. Douglas, Heron, and Company, met there in Terms of their Contract, where were present his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, the Earl of Dumfries, Sir Adam Ferguson, and about eighty other Gentlemen, all Partners; they were unanimous in continuing to carry on their Business, and doing every Thing in their Power for the Ease and Support of the Country.

His Majesty's Ship Cerberus, Captain Dalrymple, lying in Leith Road, is taking on Board Volunteers for the Fleet, and giving them Bounty.

Last Week two MACARONIES in Edinburgh, having some difference with Regard to the dressing of their Hair, notwithstanding the Aversion which that Species of Animals have to Bloodshed, agreed to decide their Quarrel by the fashionable Method of Duelling. One of them having fired his Pistol, which did no Execution, the Seconds interposed while his Antagonist was preparing to fire, and made up the Difference.

The Peggy, Thomson, from Clyde for France, with Tobacco, is lost, and all the Crew perished.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS,

April 27.

YESTERDAY Afternoon Mr. Wilkes, in Person, went into the Rooms belonging to the Clerk of the House of Commons adjoining to the House, and demanded to be sworn before a Commissioner. He likewise sent to a Commissioner, by another Member, to demand the Commissioner to administer the Oaths to him as one of the Members for Middlesex. The Commissioner refused to swear him in. Mr. Wilkes then desired a Member to state the Fact to the House, and sent the following Paper to Mr. Glynn:

"Mr. Wilkes complains against Mr. Frewen, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, for refusing him the proper Certificate as one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Middlesex, and against Mr. Stracey, one of the Clerks of the Office where the Members are usually sworn, who informed Mr. Wilkes, that, in Course of Office, no Member can be sworn who is elected since the general Election from the Clerk of the Crown.

Room belonging to the Clerk of the House of Commons, Monday Afternoon, 3 o'Clock, April 26, 1773. } JOHN WILKES.

Serjeant Glynn immediately made a Motion, "that Mr. Wilkes then attending should be called in for Examination, and that if the Complaint appeared well grounded the Clerk of the Crown should be proceeded against." This Question being seconded by Mr. Sawbridge, a short Debate arose, and the House divided. The Numbers on the Division were as follows: Against the Question 224, for it 127.

Whilst the Members who divided in Favour of Serjeant Glynn's Motion were in the Lobby, encouraged by the Fulness of the House, and the Numbers who rather unexpectedly joined them, they, after a short Consultation, determined to take Advantage of the favourable Circumstance. Accordingly Sir George Saville was applied to, who readily agreed that then was the proper Time to renew his Motion relative to the Rights of Election. Sir George then gave Notice in the Lobby, that after the Division upon Serjeant Glynn's Motion was finished he should make another, for "Leave to bring in a Bill to ascertain, amend, and regulate the Rights of Election."

As soon as the Serjeant's Motion was determined as above, Sir George Saville made his Motion, and spoke to it with that energetick Propriety, Sterling Sense, and manly Feeling, for which Sir George is so eminently conspicuous, when any Question which concerns the Welfare of his Country is under Consideration.

Sir George had no sooner sat down than Mr. Dowdeswell arose to second the Motion, and gave such cogent Reasons in Favour of it that little seemed left for even his Party to advance.

Mr. Edmund Burke, however, who treats the most hacknied Subjects in a novel Manner, urged the Necessity of Sir George's Motion. He applied the Case of Mr. Wilkes as an Event in the Womb of Futurity, which might possibly happen to every Member of the House of Commons; he stated the Inconveniencies which had arisen, and those which would hereafter arise, unless the violated Rights of Election were restored to their pristine State of Purity. Mr. Burke arraigned, in the most poignant Terms, the Conduct of the Ministry, and foretold, that, whatever might be the Event of the Division on the Motion then before the House, there would come a Time when those now in Office would be reduced to their Penitentials, for having turned a deaf Ear to the Voice of the People; they would, he said, yet have Reason to execrate themselves for having ever dared to infringe upon the Liberties and sport with the Laws, the Franchises and Constitution of their Country.

Mr. Freeman, and several other Members, spoke in Favour of Sir George Saville's Motion. Sir Joseph Mawbey warmly distinguished himself, as a Friend to the Right of Election.

The Question being called for, the House divided, when there appeared against Sir George Saville's Motion 201, for it 151.

Mr. Wedderburne, the present Solicitor General, was the second Member who left the House in Order to divide with the Minority.

A Bill is ordered to be brought in, "to explain and amend the Act of the 4th of George III. relative to the Paper Currency in America."

A Gentleman has proposed to raise 200,000 l. per Annum, by a small Tax, which every honest Man in the Kingdom will vote for, when it is known to the Publick.

The Bill to prevent the murdering or destroying of Bastard Children, having passed the Lower Assembly, was read the first Time in the Upper.

The Bill to reduce the Rate of Interest, without Prejudice to Parliament Securities, was presented to the Lower Assembly, when a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the said Bill be read a first Time. It passed in the negative, 70 against 30, and ordered to be read again in four Months.

☞ An Account is ordered to be laid before the Lower Assembly of the Names and Places of Abode of all Persons keeping publick Houses in England.

On Monday, upon the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into Consideration the State of the East India Company's Affairs, Lord North rose, and observed, that throughout the whole Examination which the House had made of the East India Business nobody could be more attentive to it than himself: That it was evident the Publick would suffer from the very faulty Way in which the Company had conducted their Affairs, even to the Loss of 40,000 l. a Year; and now, instead of that Receipt, be obliged, in Policy, to lend the Company near four Times that Sum: That indeed, in future, there was a Prospect of a large Advantage on the Side of the Publick; and so there ought to be, on every Consideration: That he had now, in Pursuance of these favourable Ideas of the Company, a Proposal to make, which would be wholly to their Advantage; it was to allow the Company to export such Part of the Tea at present in their Warehouses as they should think proper, Duty free. This would be greatly to the Advantage of the Company, as they had at present above 17 Million Pounds by them. This, converting a Part of it into Money, would greatly ease them, and be attended with those good Consequences which are now so necessary to re-establish their Affairs; that this Measure would be lessening the Revenue of the Customs, yet he had proposed it merely with a View to give the Company all possible Assistance.

On the MOTION to prevent STOCK-JOBBING.

IN the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Prescot, who had before given Notice that he designed bringing in a Bill to prevent the scandalous Practice of Stock-jobbing, did so accordingly. He observed, that every Body was clear in the Propriety of preventing, or at least checking, this Species of Gambling; but that as there might be Members who differed as to the Mode of doing it, he thought it right to explain the Principles upon which the Bill was framed.

By Stock-jobbing, he said, he understood the selling of Stock upon Time, which was not the Person's actual Property, a Practice which had been for ever found of the most pernicious Consequence. He remarked, that the Fall of the Stocks last Week, of five or six per Cent. was totally owing to this Species of Gambling; for had it not been for that Practice they would not have fallen one per Cent. the real Transactions having been very few.

He farther added (turning to Lord North) that there was another Circumstance which he wished might be added by the King's Servants, which was a Prevention of foreign Ambassadours from dealing in the same iniquitous Way in our Stock. Here, said he, is a foreign Minister, who, from his Station, knows sooner than any Man in the Kingdom those Affairs which are likely to affect the Price of Stock; and, from his possessing this Knowledge, he is able, as we have very often found, to do great Mischief in Gambling, and from this Advantage to carry off perhaps 100,000 l. which has been done more than once, to the entire Loss of this Country, by which Means perhaps some Millions have gone to Foreigners.

He then informed the House, that the Bill appointed a Court of Record for the registering every Sale and Possession of Stock, from which Circumstance it would be found easy; and in which the Bill had provided that no Transfers should be made but of that Property which was real, and had been a certain Time in Possession. The Bill was read the first Time, and ordered to be printed.

A DREAM.

I CONFESS to you, Mr. Editor, that I always dream when I get drunk, and that I got very drunk last Night in the old Cause. Ah! did they all stand out like me, we could do what we pleased in that rascally House of Commons. Hearing, Sir, that our immortal and everlasting Patriot was to go to the House on Monday next, I was exceedingly overjoyed, and thought I could not do less than go and drink Porter for the Good of the Nation.

The Scoundrel Doorkeeper, however, had the unconscionable Impudence to stop him. Sirrah (says he to our Patriot) who are you? Know, Sirrah, that I am a Patriot, greater than Russel, Hampden, Marvell, or Sidney; and that I have bled for my Country at every Pore, ay and am ready to bleed again if they would pay me for it. In short, Sir, to sum up all in a Word, and to petrify you with Fear, Terrour, and Astonishment at once, know, Varlet, my Name is John Wilkes! Hear that, and tremble. And I am come to this infamous House because I want to get into it. I love infamous Places, and I always loved infamous Places;

and it will be damn'd odd unleſs I always love infamous Places. Therefore, Knave, open your Door; for though the People in the Inſide are a Parcel of Raſcals, I long to make one of them."

I was impatient to ſee the Sequel, when lo! our Patriot walked boldly in among them, and placed himſelf in the Lap of Colonel Luttrell. "Not ſo free neither," ſaid the Colonel, and ſhoved the immortal Patriot from himſelf over againſt another Gentleman. The immortal and everlaſting Patriot was pelted about from Member to Member, from Seat to Seat, from County to County, with as little Mercy as a rotten Apple or a bad Halfpeny. Sir Fletcher threw the huge Statute Books at him, Lord North pelted him with the Treaſury Accounts which were lying upon the Table, Charles Fox took a Handful of Dice out of his Pocket and rattled them about his Ears, Sir Gilbert Elliot pricked him with the Scotch Thiſtle, the bloody Barrington diverted himſelf with pinking the poor Patriot's Buttocks, Wedderburne and Mungo thundered againſt him with the thirty Volumes of Journals; and, in ſhort, every Man was at him in one Way or another till he ran the Gantlet of the Houſe over and over. Ah! had you ſeen our poor and everlaſting Patriot when all was over! By St. George! he was like a dried Herring, or a dead Frenchman; he hung together, you would have thought, like a Parcel of Rags, and he looked as you could have blown him away into Atoms. A Motion was then made, that he be carried home upon a Porter's Knot and laid in ſome Bed, to recover at his Eaſe, which paſſed *nem. con.* I could hold no longer; indeed, I thought I held out very well hitherto. However, this rouſed me. I ſtarted up, and was brandiſhing about my Hands, to prepare myſelf for the Battle, when I hit my Knuckles with a confounded Rap againſt the Bed Poſt, and awaked. I opened my Eyes, and lo! it was a Dream.

A VERY GREAT PATRIOT.

BOSTON, *June* 1.

The following is the Anſwer of his Majeſty's Council to that Part of the Governour's Speech which recommends to the Aſſembly the making it Felony to counterfeit the Paper Currency of other Colonies, agreeable to a Letter which he received from the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore, Governour of Virginia, on that Head.

AGREEABLE to your Excellency's Recommendation, we ſhall take into Conſideration the Right Honourable the Earl of Dunmore's Letter, with the Act accompanying it, paſſed by the General Aſſembly of Virginia for preventing the counterfeiting the Paper Money of the other Colonies. As we are happily without a Paper Currency in this Province, we can have no Benefit from the Act of Virginia; notwithſtanding which, we have, as your Excellency juſtly apprehended, the ſame Diſpoſition to do a good Office for a neighbouring Colony as if the Benefit were to be reciprocal, eſpecially for a Colony which has rendered itſelf reſpectable by its laudable Concern for American Liberty.

June 7. Friday laſt was the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birthday, when he entered the 36th Year of his Age; upon which Occaſion his Excellency's Troop of Guards, the Regiment of Militia, with the Company of Grenadiers, and Train of Artillery, dreſſed in their Uniforms, with a Band of Muſick, likewiſe the Company of Cadets, commanded by the Honourable John Hancock, Eſquire, having alſo a Band of Muſick, were muſtered, and performed their ſeveral Exerciſes in the Training Field, to the univerſal Satisfaction as well as Admiration of a more numerous Company of Spectators, both of Town and Country, than were ever known upon the like Occaſion; after which the whole marched into Kingſtreet, where Vollies were fired by each reſpectively. At Noon his Excellency the Governour, the Members of his Majeſty's Council, with a Number of Civil and Military Officers, met at the Council Chamber, where his Majeſty's and many other loyal Healths were drank. At one o'Clock, the Guns at the Batteries in Town and at Caſtle William, as alſo thoſe on Board the Men of War in the Harbour, were fired. In the Afternoon, the Members of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, with many of the Gentlemen of the Town, met at their Chamber in the Statehouſe, where a Number of conſtitutional and patriotick Toaſts were drank. In the Evening were Fireworks, and other Demonſtrations of Loyalty and Joy.

We hear from East Town, in New Hampſhire, that about three Weeks ago the Wife of Mr. John Wentworth underwent the Operation of Tapping for the Dropſy, when a Quantity of Water, not leſs than ſeven Gallons, was drawn off. On Tueſday laſt ſhe rode on Horſeback from Rocheſter to Newington, and on Wedneſday Morning the Operation was again performed, when twelve Quarts were drawn off. What is remarkable in this Woman's Caſe, is, that the Diſorder doth not appear to be in the leaſt complicated, ſhe being in every other Reſpect perfectly healthy, feeling no other Inconvenience from Water but the Weight. It is five Years ſince the Diſorder came on, in which Time ſhe has had two Children; the laſt of which, about eight Months old, ſhe ſuckled till within twelve Days paſt, and the Child is very healthy.

Laſt Wedneſday a Number of original Letters, from ſome principal Men in this Province, were laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives; on the Conſideration of which they voted, "that the Tendency and Deſign of ſaid Letters was to ſubvert the Conſtitution of this Government, and to introduce arbitrary Power into the Province." There were one Hundred and ſix Members preſent, and only five Diſſentients.

Laſt Thurſday his Excellency the Governour was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

I AM informed that certain private Letters, ſaid to have been wrote by me to a Gentleman in England lately deceaſed, were yeſterday laid before your Houſe, and that you have come into a Reſolution, or Vote, that they tend to ſubvert the Conſtitution.

I have never wrote any publick or private Letter with ſuch Intention, and am not conſcious of any Letter which can have ſuch an Effect. Before you take any farther Proceedings, I muſt deſire that a Tranſcript of the Proceedings of yeſterday be laid before me, and that I may be informed to what Letters they refer, in Order to my conſidering what Steps are proper for me to take upon the Occaſion.

T. HUTCHINSON.

To which the Houſe on Saturday returned the following Anſwer:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

IN Anſwer to your Meſſage of the 3d of June, the Houſe of Repreſentatives have reſolved that the Date of certain Letters now before them, referred to in the Meſſage, together with a Tranſcript of the Proceedings thereon, as requeſted by your Excellency, be laid before you; and as your Excellency has been pleaſed, in your Meſſage, to ſay that you have never wrote any publick or private Letters with an Intention to ſubvert the Conſtitution, it is the Deſire of this Houſe that your Excellency would be pleaſed to order that Copies be laid before us of ſuch Letters as your Excellency has written of thoſe Dates relating to the publick Affairs of this Province, together with ſuch other Letters as your Excellency ſhall think proper.

Laſt Tueſday Afternoon the Houſe of Mr. Dennis Fernald, of Kittery, was ſtruck by Lightning; which entered the Chimney, ſtove off the Bricks even with the Roof, then took its Courſe down one of the Poſts, againſt which ſtood a Gun, ran down the Barrel of that, ſplitting the Stock, from thence ran down a Stud, and killed Mr. John Perry, who had been a Schoolmaſter ſeveral Years in that Town. It alſo ran down a Chimney in the back Part of the Houſe, and killed a Dog that lay on the Hearth; and though a Child ſtood near the Dog, it providentially eſcaped unhurt.

NEWPORT, *May* 31.

LAST Tueſday arrived in Town the Honourable Judges Oliver and Auchmuty; and the next Day, it is ſaid, they met at Preſident Wanton's Houſe, on the Buſineſs of the Gaſpee. And yeſterday arrived Captain Freebody, from New York, with whom came the Honourable Judge Horſmanden and Lady, and the Honourable Judge Smyth.

We hear that two of the Gaſpee's Men arrived on Board one of the Men of War in this Harbour, from Boſton, laſt Week, ſaid to have been ſent for from England, as Witneſſes to ſupport ſome extraordinary Charges.

NEW YORK, *June* 7.

ON Thurſday, the 27th ult. an elegant Entertainment was given by the Merchants, and a great Number of the Inhabitants, at Hull's Tavern, to his Excellency General Gage, on Occaſion of his approaching Embarkation for England. The Cheerfulneſs and Harmony which preſided at every Table ſpoke the higheſt Senſe of his Excellency's affable and benevolent Deportment, during his ten Years Reſidence in this Province. Our worthy Governour, ſeveral of the Members of his Majeſty's Council and of the Aſſembly, together with the Gentlemen of the military Eſtabliſhment, and all the Officers of the Army, favoured the delighted Citizens with their Preſence.

June 10. The miſchievous Tea Act, that has occaſioned ſuch Bickering with poor Old England, is now in a fairer Way than ever of being repealed. Lord North lately declared, on being aſked his Opinion (not as a Financier) that he expected the Houſe of Commons would this Seſſions reſcind it. There are ſeven Years Importations of Bohea Tea locked up in the India Company's Warehouſes, and unleſs we Americans, upon our own Terms, aſſiſt in tranſlating it into Specie, it muſt inevitably periſh; and ſince the Adminiſtration has taken this Company to Nurture in its own Lap, and there is no ſuch Market for conſuming this Article upon Earth as the Colonies, we ſhall at length find Relief, for it is now become the Intereſt of Government to ſurrender to us our Liberties inviolate.

June 14. On Tueſday laſt his Excellency General Gage, with his amiable Lady and Family, alſo Major Sheriff, Captain Kemble, Captain Dobſon, Doctor Brown, and ſeveral other Paſſengers, embarked on Board the Ship Earl of Dunmore, Captain Effingham Lawrence; and, the Wind being fair, immediately ſailed for London. The General was attended by the principal Officers of the Army to the Water Side, at Murray's Wharf, near the Coffeehouſe, where a Company of the Royal Artillery under Arms waited his Coming. As ſoon as the Ship got under Sail he was ſaluted by nineteen Diſcharges of two Field Pieces belonging to the Artillery, and as he paſſed the Battery by the like Number from thence.

His Excellency General Haldimand, we hear, has taken the Houſe in Broad Street lately occupied by General Gage, and has appointed Captain Hutchinſon his Secretary, and Lieutenant Bream his Aid de Camp, both of the 60th Regiment.

The Highlanders, who, to the Number of 70 Souls, lately arrived in this City, by Way of Dublin, have ſettled upon the Eſtate of Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, and are much pleaſed with their Situation.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 1.

THE Diana, Woodford, from London, and Cæſar, Martin, from Briſtol, are arrived in York River; the Speirs, Luſk, and ——, M'Larty (via Rotterdam) from Glaſgow, in James River.

Doctor GRAHAM, Oculiſt and Auriſt, has left this City, and ſet Sail the 19th ult. from Norfolk, for Baltimore Town, in Maryland, on his Way to Philadelphia.

[*Deaths.*] Miſs NANCY LIGHTFOOT, of York Town, youngeſt Daughter of the late William Lightfoot, Eſq; of Sandy Point.

Miſs MARTHA CUSTIS, Daughter of the late Daniel Parke Cuſtis, Eſq;

☞ *As the Partnerſhip between* PURDIE *and* DIXON *is drawing near to a Concluſion, they earneſtly requeſt all Perſons indebted to them to make as ſpeedy Payments as they can, at fartheſt by the General Court in October next, they having a large Sum of Money to make up for the Executors of* J. Royle *and Co. and it being likewiſe neceſſary that every Matter regarding the Partnerſhip ſhould be finally ſettled by its Determination.*

Advertiſement.

SUSSEX, *June* 23, 1773.

THE Subſcriber intending to leave this Colony about the firſt of *September* next, for a few Months, and being deſirous of adjuſting all his Affairs before his Departure, ſo as to admit of no Diſpute, either with Debtor or Creditor, earneſtly entreats all who have any Demands againſt him, by Bond or otherwiſe, to make Application, and they ſhall be paid in Money or Bonds; but if it is not agreeable to a Creditor to ſettle in that Way, they ſhall have Bond, with undoubted Security, either perſonal or otherwiſe, to pay any Balance that may remain unpaid in a few Months. He likewiſe hopes that all thoſe indebted to him will be kind enough to apply and diſcharge their reſpective Balances, or give Bond, *&c.* payable in a ſhort Time, which will better enable him fully to diſcharge his Engagements, being determined ſo to do between this and *April* next. I ſhall depute Mr. *Daniel Fiſher*, and Mr. *James Maſon*, of *Brunſwick*, and Mr. *John Cargill* of *Suſſex*, to tranſact my Buſineſs during my Abſence. DAVID MASON.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* VIRGINIA, *Captain* ESTEN, *by* ALEXANDER G. STRACHAN *and Company, and to be* SOLD *reaſonably, at their Shop in* Peterſburg,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, chymical and galenical. Alſo white and brown Sugar Candy, Barley Sugar, Orange Chips, Caraway Comfits, Almonds, Jar Raiſins, Figs, Tamarinds, Anchovies, Olives, Capers, *Canary*, Mountain, and *Rheniſh* Wines, *Bateman*'s Pectoral Drops, *Anderſon*'s and *Lockyer*'s Pills, *Squire*'s Grand Elixir, *Turlington*'s Balſam, *Britiſh* Rock Oil, *Greenough*'s Tincture for the Teeth and Gums, *James*'s Fever Powders, Jeſuits Drops, *Hill*'s Pectoral Balſam of Honey, *Norris*'s Antimonial Drops, *Hungary* Water, *Hardham*'s Snuff, No. 9, Tooth and Fleſh Bruſhes, Ivory Black, Rotten Stone, Waſh Balls, Arſenick, Aquafortis, Aqua Regia, Borax, Roch Alum, Alkanet, Antimony, Brimſtone, Verdigriſe, white and blue Vitriol, *French* and Pearl Barley, Iſinglaſs, Hartſhorn Shavings, Sago, Vermicelli, Salop, Gold and Silver Leaf, Marble Mortars, Bolus Knives, Sieves, Pewter and Ivory Syringes, Female Ditto, cut Smelling Bottles, Ditto in Caſes, Ladies Sticking Plaiſter, red and white Sheepſkins, Nipple Glaſſes, Breaſt Pipes, Ivory and Box Clyſter Pipes, Tow, Lint, Vials, Gallipots, Pill Boxes, Spirits of Turpentine, beſt Florence Oil, Black Lead Pots, Crucibles, *&c. &c.*

N. B. Orders to the above Shop will be deſpatched with all convenient Expedition, by JAMES M'CARTY, Apothecary and Surgeon.

Where may may be had ſmall Cheſts of Medicines, with Directions proper for Families, *&c.*

NORFOLK, *June* 27, 1773.

THE Subſcriber has juſt imported, from *London* and *Glaſgow*, a neat Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will diſpoſe of at a low Advance, by Wholeſale, and make the Terms of Payment convenient to the Purchaſer. (2) GEORGE RAE.

NORFOLK, *June* 29, 1773.

AS I intend for *Great Britain* ſoon, and to return in a few Months, all Perſons indebted to me, or to the late Concern of *Archibald White* and Company, or to the Eſtate of *Archibald White*, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment before or at the Meeting of the Merchants next Month, after which Time no Indulgence will be given, but all Bonds, Accounts, *&c.* will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, with Orders to commence Suits immediately, without Reſpect of Perſons. Any Matters relative to the Concern of *Archibald White* and Company will be tranſacted in my Abſence by *Anthony Walke*, Eſquire, of *Princeſs Anne*; and ſuch of my own Affairs as may remain unſettled at my Departure will be managed by Meſſ. *Eilbeck, Reſs*, and Company, of this Place, whom I have properly empowered ſo to do. Such as have Claims againſt me are deſired to make them known, without Loſs of Time, in Order that they may be adjuſted.

JOHN MACLEAN.

NORFOLK, *June* 28, 1773.

THE Subſcriber being now ſet up in Buſineſs on his own Account, makes and ſells all Kinds of BOOTS and SHOES, finiſhed in the neateſt Manner, with as good Materials as can be procured in *Britain*, and charged at the loweſt Rates. He ſolicits the Favour of the Publick, and of his former Cuſtomers, aſſuring them of his utmoſt Attention and Care to deſerve a Continuance of their Cuſtom. His Shop is on the Parade, next Door to that of Captain *Phripp*, Senior. WILLIAM FORSYTH.

THE Perſon who is in Poſſeſſion of the HALF ACRE LOT No. 171, in the Town of *Manchester*, laid off from the Lands of the Honourable *William Byrd*, in *Cheſterfield*, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to the Printer.

THE Ship BETSEY, Burthen 460 Hogſheads, lately built at *Norfolk*, will be at *Bermuda* Hundred in a few Days, to take in Tobacco on Liberty of Conſignment to any Merchant in *London* at eight Pounds a Tun Freight. Any Perſons inclinable to ſhip are deſired to ſend their Orders to me, the Maſter on Board, or at the neighbouring County Courts, where I ſhall attend. The Ship will be ready to ſail the Beginning of *September*, at fartheſt.

WILLIAM POWER.

FOR SALE,

A MULATTO BOY between ſeventeen and eighteen Years of Age, who is a very valuable Servant, having been brought up from his Infancy to Houſe Work; he is an excellent Waiter, can dreſs Hair and Wigs, and has been uſed to travel with his Maſter. He is healthy, ſober, and honeſt, and ſold for no Fault. For Terms inquire of the Printer.

BUTE County, North Carolina, *June* 14, 1773.

AS I intend to move into *Virginia*, I will ſell the following Tracts of LAND in this County, namely: The Tract and Plantation whereon I now live, containing about 1600 Acres, lying on *Sandy* Creek, about ſix Miles from the Courthouſe, two and a Half from Church, and a Hundred from *Peterſburg*, with a very bold and conſtant Stream of Water running through it, on which the Purchaſer will find it very convenient to erect a Mill; about 300 Acres of the Land are cleared, moſtly freſh, and in good Order for Cropping in Corn and Tobacco with twenty five Hands, as there are now in Tendance on it about three Hundred and thirty Thouſand Tobacco Hills, with a great Plenty of Houſe Room for laying up the ſame, beſides what is in Corn, Wheat, *&c.* Alſo a Tract of about 500 Acres about ſix Miles from the above, whereon is a ſmall freſh cleared Plantation, with about eight Thouſand Corn Hills, and twenty five Thouſand Tobacco Hills. Two Hundred Acres on *Shocko*, about ſix Miles from *Bute* Courthouſe, with about fifty Thouſand Corn Hills and ſixty Thouſand Tobacco Hills in Tendance, which is all the cleared Land upon it. About 600 Acres within two Miles of the aforeſaid Courthouſe, good for raiſing Grain and Stock, but has no Improvements on it. Alſo about 700 Acres within ſix Miles of the Courthouſe, good for raiſing Grain and Stock, with about twenty Thouſand Corn Hills cleared thereon. About 500 Acres on *Hub Quarter* Creek, within three Miles of Colonel *Eaton*'s, with a freſh cleared Plantation of about forty Thouſand Corn Hills, and thirty Thouſand Tobacco Hills, which is all the cleared Land on this Tract. On the firſt mentioned Tract two and three Thouſand Weight of Tobacco per Hand has been generally made. I will take ſixteen Hundred Pounds *Virginia* Currency for the firſt named Tract; one Half the Purchaſe Money to be paid down on giving Poſſeſſion, which may be any Time this Fall or Winter enſuing, and for the other Half I will take two Hundred Pounds a Year till paid. For farther Particulars, of the other Tracts, inquire of the Subſcriber. WILLIAM TABB.

N. B. I will take Negroes in Part, or all, of the firſt Payment for the firſt mentioned Tract, and will ſell Stocks of CATTLE, SHEEP, CORN, *&c.*

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 15*th Inſtant* (July) *at* PORTO BELLO,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of the late *William Drummond*, deceaſed, conſiſting of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, SHEEP, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, the Remainder of his STORE GOODS, and ſome likely young NEGROES. The Time of Payment will be agreed upon at the Day of Sale, if the Creditors for Judgments obtained will allow any. JOHN TYLER, Executor.

(2) RACHEL DRUMMOND, Executrix.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 26*th of* Auguſt, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND on *James* River, in *Amherſt* County, a few Miles below Doctor *William Cabell*'s, containing about ſix Hundred Acres of high and low Grounds, running above a Mile on the River. It is about Half the Tract on which *John Howard* formerly lived, including the Dwellinghouſe, *&c.* and a beautiful Situation to live on, with cleared low Grounds ſufficient for a good Plantation, a remarkable natural Fiſh Pond, and a Fiſhery for white Shads. The Place is ſuitable for Wheat, as well as for Tobacco or Hemp. At the ſame Time will be ſold, if a ſuitable Price ſhould be offered, an Iſland adjacent, and the remaining Part of the afore mentioned Tract of Land, either ſeparate or altogether. Part of the Purchaſe Money will be wanted at the Day of Sale, on the Premiſes, or in *October* next at fartheſt, and the Remainder will be made eaſy to the Buyer, by ſundry Payments, as ſhall be then agreed on. THOMAS PROSSER, NEIL CAMPBELL, WILLIAM PRESTON, } Truſtees.

(8)

N. B. An undoubted Title, in Fee Simple, will be made by the Truſtees, and, if required, I alſo myſelf will join in the Conveyance. JOHN HOWARD.

To be SOLD, *either by publick or private Sale, on* Thurſday *the* 15*th of* JULY, *being* Norfolk *County Court Day,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing 550 Acres, lying on the Head of *Old Mill* Creek, in the aforeſaid County, well timbered with White Oak and old Pine, and joins a Juniper Swamp about two Miles from a Landing. Alſo a Piece of LAND, 50 Acres, more or leſs, on the ſouth Branch of the ſaid County, about two Miles from *Norfolk*, convenient to Fiſh and Oyſters, with a ſmall Apple Orchard and Dwellinghouſe thereon. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, and ſee the Lands, by applying to the Subſcribers, in *Norfolk* Borough.

(8) PETER SPARROW, Senior, PETER SPARROW, Junior.

RUN away from the Subſctiber, in *Mecklenburg*, on the 24th of *May* laſt, a Negro Man named JAMES, about thirty four Years old, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, and carried with him a Pair of old blue Cloth Breeches, a Pair of Leather Ditto, an Oſnabrug Shirt, a white Linen one, a white Linen Coat, a Negro Cotton Jacket, a Sailor's blue Ditto, and ſundry other Clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Elizabeth City*, and is now outlawed. I imagine he will make down *Queen*'s Creek, or harbour about *Williamſburg* or *York* Town, and, as he is an artful Fellow, may endeavour to paſs for a Freeman. He may very eaſily be known by having Part of his right Ear cut off, and the Initials of my Name marked on one of his Cheeks, but not very plain to be ſeen. Whoever brings him to me alive ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, or FIFTEEN POUNDS for his Head only. (2) JOHN ARMISTEAD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Mecklenburg*, on the 4th of *June*, a likely *Virginia* born NEGRO FELLOW about four Feet eight or nine Inches high, twenty one Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, and is outlawed. He carried with him a Bearſkin Coat, a Pair of *Ruſſia* Drill Breeches, a ſtriped Cotton Waiſtcoat, a white Linen Shirt, a *Ruſſia* Drill Coat, a pale blue Kerſey Ditto, a Pair of coloured Jeans Breeches, two Pair of Oſnabrug Trouſers, a Pair of Thread Stockings, a Pair of Shoes, Steel Buckles, and a Leather Cap. I expect he will change his Dreſs, endeavour to paſs for a Freeman, and make for *York* Town, where he was raiſed, and brought up as a Waiting Man. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward. (2) JOHN PURYEAR, Junior.

COMMITTED to *Suſſex* Jail, on the 13th of *May* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Man who ſays he belongs to Mr. *Hugh Huſon* of *Frederickſburg*, and that his Name is PHIL; he is about five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, about thirty Years old, very black, and has on the uſual Clothing for labouring Negroes, except a white Hat. The ſaid Fellow was advertiſed before, but at that Time he would neither tell his Maſter's Name nor his own. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges and take him away. (8) JOHN BERRYMAN, Jailer.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a ſmall black HORSE, branded on the near Buttock I, trots, and has had a very ſore Back. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty Shillings. WILLIAM JETER.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a dark bay HORSE about four Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, one hind Foot white, has ſome Saddle Spots, ſome white Hairs in his Forehead, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock Æ. Poſted, and appraiſed to ten Pounds. (8) JAMES GATEWOOD.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a black MARE about four Feet five Inches high, two or three Years old, undocked, her off hind Foot white, paces naturally, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to eight Pounds. (8) JEHU MORTON.

TAKEN up, in *Pittſylvania*, a bright bay MARE about four Feet four or five Inches high, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, but not legible enough to be deſcribed; ſhe has on a large Bell with a Patch and ſeveral Cracks in it, and the Collar is in two Pieces. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds, (8) JOHN WAREN.

POETS CORNER.

The SEASONS.

WHEN Heaps congeal'd of dazzling Snow
Oppreſs the Mountains ermin'd Brow,
When loudly bluſtering Winds ariſe,
And hoarſely hurtling ſweep the Skies,
When frozen Billows ceaſe to roar,
Faſt cleaving to the blaſted Shore,
Then, from abroad, my Friend, retire,
And jovial crowd the high-pil'd Fire;
Your chilling Soul with Goblets cheer
Of roſy Wine, or frothy Beer,
Or drive the tedious Time away
With bliſsful Sport and harmleſs Play.
Let no vain Cares torment your Breaſt,
But drink, and leave to Heaven the reſt;
For ſoon th' auſpicious Power above
The gloomy Proſpect will remove.
'Tis he whoſe Nod imperious binds
The Fury of the raging Winds;
At his Command the Storms ariſe,
He ſpeaks, again the Tempeſt dies,
Unruffled flows the limpid Flood,
Unſhaken ſtands the leafy Wood.

When Spring deſcends in teemful Showers,
To paint the Fields with blooming Flowers,
When Birds renew their chirping Lays,
Perch'd on the green prolifick Sprays,
Then Joys more pleaſing you will prove,
The Joys of Bliſs-imparting Love:
Then, o'er the Turf-inveſted Plains,
With ſportful Nymphs and tripping Swains,
Incited by the ſounding Lyre,
You'll lead the Joy-enraptur'd Choir.

When Summer, veil'd in tepid Gales,
Advancing o'er the Spring prevails,
When Shepherds drive their fainting Flocks
Beneath the rugged rough bent Rocks,
When Phebus darts his ſultry Beams,
Then plunge admidſt the cooling Streams,
Till, riſing briſk, alert, and gay,
You bound to tufted Groves away,
Where, on ſoft Beds of Roſes laid,
Beneath an Oak's extended Shade,
Shelter'd from Phebus, burning Rays,
You meditate your ſylvan Lays,
And, while the gently cooling Breeze
Soft whiſpers through the gloomy Trees,
You mark the Daiſy-border'd Rills,
The mazy Vales, the Wood-crown'd Hills,
And all the Beauties of the Grove,
Unbounded Scene of Joy and Love!
Happy if with ſome lovely Fair
You can theſe rural Beauties ſhare;
Content ſhall crown the circling Hours,
And every Love-ſprung Bliſs be yours.

When Ceres ſcattering Gifts around,
And Bacchus with Perfection crown'd,
Auſpicious Pair! conjoin'd appear,
Eager to bleſs th' autumnal Year,
Inviting the laborious Swains
To reap rich Bleſſings from the Plains;
As ſoon as the ſhrill-ſounding Horn
Proclaims the roſy-finger'd Morn,
Rouſe all the eager hunting Crew,
Through Hills and Dales the Chaſe purſue,
Seeking the branching Stag to rear
With rapid Steeds and pointed Spear,
While the ſwift Hounds their Courſes take,
And, bleeding, tear the ſpiny Brake;
Till the proud Beaſt, tir'd, heaves for Breath,
And pants and dreads devouring Death.
Then, when the Sun declining bends,
And Night her ſhady Veil extends,
When Huntſmen, ſpent with Toil and Heat,
From the long beaten Plain retreat;
Let copious Bowls of luſcious Wine,
New preſs'd, each groſſer Senſe refine;
Or, where the Vines their Tendrils ſhoot,
Crop the profuſe inviting Fruit;
And, while you drain from Autumn's Store,
Grateful reſound Pomona's Power;
'Till Winter's hoary Blaſts again
Invert the Year, and, whelm the Plain.

As round the Sun the Planets roll,
And ſhine alternate on the Pole,
Thus each revolving Seaſon's found
With various Beauties mutual crown'd;
The Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring,
Unnumber'd Joys alternate bring:
On Pleaſures ſtill new Pleaſures roll,
And charm each Guilt-untainted Soul.

While free, my Friend, from baneful Striſe,
You lead a peaceful, rural Life,
Avoid the Cares which Honours bring,
And ſcorn Ambition's ſoaring Wing;
In calm Content ſerenely great,
Laugh at the gaudy Pomp of State;
Reſign'd to Heaven's auſpicious Power,
Enjoy the preſent golden Hour,
Think often grateful on the paſt,
And neither wiſh nor dread the laſt.

JUNE 24, 1773.

LEFT with me for Sale, a Parcel of well bought IRISH LINENS, OSNABRUGS, SILK, COTTON, and THREAD STOCKINGS, with a Variety of other GOODS; which any Perſon may have a Bargain of, and a reaſonable Time allowed for Payment.

ALEX. PURDIE.

*** Alſo a very elegant *London* made PHÆTON, with Harneſs for a Pair of Horſes, which has been little uſed.

YORK County, *June* 17, 1773.

THIS is to give farther Notice to thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of *Thomas Chiſman*, deceaſed, to ſettle their Accounts ſpeedily, otherwiſe they will be put into a Lawyer's Hands; and all Perſons having Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known to

DIANA CHISMAN, Executrix.
JOHN CHISMAN, } Executors.
JOHN TOOMER, }

NORFOLK, *June* 21, 1773.

THE Brig MOLLY, THOMAS PRICE Maſter, about two Years old, will take in Freight for *Liſbon* or *Madeira*, and can be ready by the Middle of next Month. For Terms apply to the ſaid Maſter, or the Subſcriber.

MATTHEW PHRIPP.

HANOVER, *June* 17, 1773.

THE Subſcriber intends to leave the Colony very ſoon, and deſires that all Perſons who have Demands againſt him will apply for Payment before the 1ſt of *Auguſt* next. The Concerns, in this Colony, of Meſſ. *Farell* and *Jones* of *Briſtol*, Merchants, will be left under the Direction of Mr. *John Winſton*, Merchant in *Hanover*; to whom all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Gentlemen, and who have declined their Correſpondence with them, are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances. It is hoped no one will compel him to the Neceſſity of purſuing diſagreeable Methods to enforce Payment, after the great Indulgence that has been already given.

(6) THOMAS EVANS.

YORK, *June* 22, 1773.

AS I have now declined Trade in Favour of my Brother *Hawkins*, ſo that I have no Connexion with him from the Date hereof, all thoſe indebted to me are deſired to make immediate Payment, as no farther Indulgence can be given. Alſo all thoſe who are indebted to the Eſtate of *Robert Sandefer*, deceaſed, are requeſted to pay off immediately; and thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly proved.

(tf) JOHN READE.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 1800 Acres, lying on *Swift* Creek, in *Cheſterfield* County, very convenient to Trade, not exceeding five Miles from *Peterſburg* or *Oſborne's* Warehouſes, and with a very little Expenſe a good Mill may be erected on it. I will ſell it altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. The Terms may be known by applying to me, in *Cheſterfield*.

(6) JOHN RANDOLPH.

N. B. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to me, or to my Brother, *P. Randolph*, in the ſaid County.

For SALE,

And to be entered on next CHRISTMAS,

A TRACT of about 600 Acres of LAND on *Turkey* Creek, in *Hanover* County, adjoining *Goochland* County Line, convenient for Cropping, with a Dwellinghouſe and other Outhouſes thereon, and about 200 Acres of cleared Land well fenced. The Soil is very agreeable for Wheat and Tobacco, and lies much more level than moſt of the Land in the Neighbourhood. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. If I ſhould not agree for the Sale before *Tueſday* the 17th of *Auguſt* next, I ſhall then attend at the Plantation to receive Propoſals for leaſing or renting the ſame.——I have alſo for Sale a young NEGRO WOMAN who has been uſed to the Buſineſs of a Family, can waſh, iron, and ſpin well, can read, and writes an extraordinary Hand, is extremely ſenſible, and I believe, without Exception, is as capable of being as good a Servant as any in the Colony.

WILLIAM POLLARD.

For SALE, *or to be* LEASED *for a*

TERM *of* YEARS,

A LOT in the Town of *Newcaſtle*, conveniently ſituated on the main Street, whereon is a large commodious Storehouſe thirty ſix Feet by twenty ſix, a Granary fifty Feet by thirty two, a Stable, Chair Houſe, *&c.* and the whole in very good Order. For Terms inquire of

(tf) SAMUEL PEARSON.

RUN away from *Maycox*, in *Prince George*, about the latter End of *December* laſt, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Man named SAM, belonging to the Eſtate of *John Harris*, deceaſed, in *Surry*. He is about five Feet ſix Inches high, about thirty Years of Age, and very well ſet, is an artful cunning Fellow, and will probably endeavour to get on Board a Veſſel, in Order to make his Eſcape. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from carrying him out of the Colony, at their Peril. Whoever brings the ſaid Slave to me in *Surry*, or to the Reverend *Chriſtopher Macrae* in *Cumberland*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward if taken in the Colony, and FIVE POUNDS if out thereof.

(2‖) MICHAEL NICHOLSON.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about *January* laſt, a NEGRO MAN about forty Years of Age, a ſhort thick Fellow, very black, both Ears cropped, has a Brand on his Forehead, though hardly perceivable, and a large Hole in one of his Legs, occaſioned by a Bite from a Dog; he can read and write tolerably, and is a very good Hewer, Sawer, and Fiddler. I expect he is ſomewhere about *Norfolk*, or the *Great Bridge*, in *Virginia*, and will endeavour to paſs for a Freeman.

HERTFORD County, *North Carolina*, JUNE 9, 1773. } (2‖) JOHN HARE.

STRAYED from my Plantation, in *Amelia*, near Mr. *John Tabb's* lower Store, on the 20th of *May* laſt, a pale forrel HORSE about four Feet eight Inches high, ſix or ſeven Years old, with a Blaze in his Face, white hanging Mane and Tail, both hind Legs white up to his Hocks, and his near fore Foot white up to his Ankle; he gallops very well, paces ſlow, trots extremely well, and is much given to Starting. Whoever brings him to me in *Cheſterfield*, or delivers him to the Overſeer in *Amelia*, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

JOHN RANDOLPH.

TAKEN up, near *Page's* Warehouſe, in *Hanover*, a black HORSE COLT, neither cut, dockt, nor branded, has ſome White in his Forehead, a Snip on his Noſe, is well made, and trots. Poſted, and appraiſed to five Pounds ten Shillings. (§) MARY HOOD.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *in the* Hanbury, *Captain* Eſten, *and to be* SOLD *remarkably cheap, by the Subſcriber, at his Shop in the upper End of* Richmond,

A VERY large and well aſſorted Parcel of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Alſo Capers, Olives, Walnuts, Anchovies, beſt Jar Raiſins, common Ditto, Currants, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, white and brown Sugar Candy, Barley Sugar, Orange Chips, Citron, candied Almonds, Comfits, Eringo, Ginger, *Spaniſh* Licorice, beſt Sallad Oil, fine *Durham* Flower of Muſtard, Iſinglaſs, Hartſhorn Shavings, Saltpetre, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Tooth Bruſhes, Goldbeaters Skin, Court Plaiſter, Gold and Silver Leaf, *Dutch* Metal, Potaſh, Crucibles, Zink, Pumice and Rotten Stone, Verdigriſe, Vermilion, *Pruſſian* Blue, *Spaniſh* Brown, red and white Lead, Pearl Barley, beſt Smelling Bottles with Caſes, common Ditto, Spirits and Oil of Turpentine, beſt and common Lancets and Caſes, Marble Mortars, Lavender and Honey Waters, Eau de Luce, Eſſence of Burgamot and Lemons, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, black and long Pepper, Allſpice, Turmerick, Alkanet, Cochineal, Sago, Salop, Sponge, *James's* Fever Powders, *Walker's* Jeſuit Drops, *Stoughton's* and *Squire's* Elixirs, *Bateman's* Drops, *Freeman's* and *Godfrey's* Cordials, Anodyne Necklaces, Pectoral Balſam of Honey, *Anderſon's* and *Lockyer's* Pills, *Greenough's* Tincture for the Teeth and Gums, *Blackrie's* Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel, *Norris's* Drops, *Keyſer's* Pills, *Britiſh* Oil, *Turlington's* Balſam, Alum, Borax, Brimſtone, *&c. &c.*

JOHN POWELL.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG Man who has been brought up in a Store, underſtands Book-keeping, is capable of taking Charge of a Store, *&c.* and can be well recommended. Apply to the Printers. (tf)

BEST LISBON WHITE WINE

TO BE SOLD REASONABLE

At Mr. *JOHN GREENHOW's*

In WILLIAMSBURG,

FOR READY MONEY.

YORK Town, *June* 14, 1773.

INTENDING to return to *England* as ſoon as I can ſettle my Affairs in *Virginia*, I offer for Sale, or on Annuity for Life, as may beſt ſuit a Purchaſer, my HOUSE, FURNITURE, SERVANTS, *&c.* in this Town. The pleaſant Situation of the Houſe needs no Panegyrick; and the Servants, I will venture to ſay, are as good as any in the Colony. Should any Gentleman of the Faculty be inclined to purchaſe, I have this Year imported a freſh Aſſortment of MEDICINES for private Practice.

MATTHEW POPE.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *King William*, near *Harriſon's* Bridge, on *Saturday* the 1ſt of *May*, a middle ſized dark bay HORSE, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, one or two Saddle Spots on his Back, had a ſore Back when loſt, is much given to ſtumbling when rode ſlow, works well in a Cart or Plough, and branded on the near Buttock 3: as well as can be remembered, but hardly can be diſcovered except in ſhedding Time. It is probable he may in *Hanover* or *Louiſa*, as he came from *Albemarle* laſt Fall. Whoever brings me the ſaid Horſe, or delivers him to Mr. *Richard Foſter*, Bricklayer on *Taylor* Creek, in *Louiſa*, *Richard Waſley*, Junior, on *Elk* Creek, in the ſaid County, Mr. *William Waſley* in *Caroline*, or gives me ſuch Intelligence that I may get him, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

THOMAS WASLEY.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Charles City*, laſt *March* was a Twelvemonth, a very light Mulatto Fellow named JESSE, about eighteen Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, his Hair is long, and uſually tied, has loſt ſome of his fore Teeth, and I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a Freeman. Whoever brings him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him, ſhall have the above Reward.

(6‖) CHARLES CHRISTIAN.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a black STEER with ſawed Horns, marked with a ſmooth Crop in the right Ear, and a Swallowfork and Slit in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty five Shillings.

FRANCIS MOSLEY.

TAKEN up, at Mr. *Randolph Jefferſon's* Plantation, a ſmall bay MARE, appears to be very old, and is branded on the near Buttock R; alſo a dark bay MARE COLT with a large Star in her Forehead, and a Snip on her Noſe, but neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds. The Owner may have them by applying to the Overſeer on the Plantation.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a large white ſpayed SOW, with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Nick in the under Part of the right, the upper Part of which appears to have been torn off by a Dog. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds ten Shillings.

JOHN MANN.

YORK Town, *June* 9, 1773.

THE Subſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the Will of their Teſtator, the late Honourable *William Nelſon*, deſire that all Perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy Payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have Accounts open on his Books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the Balances, are deſired to give their Bonds. This Requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the Legacies bequeathed by the Teſtator are to be paid in Sterling Money, and he has directed that his younger Sons Fortunes ſhall be placed out at Intereſt upon undoubted Securities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any Demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
HUGH NELSON.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

(tf)

SUFFOLK, *May* 16, 1773.

WHEREAS, by the Death of Mr. *Joſiah Granbery*, the Partnerſhip of *Gibſon*, *Granbery*, and Company, is diſſolved, it is therefore requeſted that all Perſons indebted to that Concern do ſettle their Accounts, without Loſs of Time, either by paying them or giving Bonds for their reſpective Balances, in Order that the Books may be cloſed. The Buſineſs is now continued under the Firm of *James Gibſon* and Company, and Orders complied with in the ſame Manner as heretofore.

All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Concern, or the Eſtate of *Joſiah Granbery*, deceaſed, are deſired to give in their Claims, that they may receive Payment. (6)

RUN away from on Board the *Matty*, lying in *Pagan* Creek, on the 21ſt of *April*, a Negro Man named JACK, alias *Phil*, about twenty one Years of Age, five Feet nine Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, proportionably made, and has loſt two Joints of two of his Fingers on his right Hand; he had on a new green Coat, a blue Jacket, a Pair of gray Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of black Stockings. This Fellow is the Property of Mr. *Thomas Gordon* of *Peterſburg*, who has already advertiſed him in this Gazette. I will give a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what is allowed by Law, to any Perſon who delivers him to his ſaid Maſter in *Peterſburg*, Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* in *Portſmouth*, or to Mr. *Andrew Mackie* near *Smithfield*,

(tf) JAMES PRUDDEN.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen Thouſand Acres of exceeding good LAND in the County of *Pittſylvania*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Hugh Roſs* of *Amherſt*, who will treat with any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal Title.

CAROLINE, *May* 7, 1773. (tf) THOMAS LOMAX.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about ſixteen Hundred Acres, more or leſs, lying on the River *Sbenando*, in *Berkley* County (formerly *Frederick*) which is one of the moſt flouriſhing Counties in *Virginia*. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raiſing of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water, on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Diſtillery conveniently ſituated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outhouſes. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very ſmall Expenſe, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. A Stock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, ſome Houſehold Furniture, and all Kinds of Utenſils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Buſineſs, will be ſold with or without the Land. For farther Particulars inquire of Mr. *William Little*, on the Premiſes. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchaſe Money, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with Security if required. For Terms apply to the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſquire, *Carlyle* and *Dalton* in *Alexandria*, or *Preſton Bowdoin* in *Norfolk*. (Tf)

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.